Among none of the parties which have prevailed in France during the last twelve years, has the name been mentioned which stands at the head of this article. There is no political movement in which Comte has taken part-no oterie which can number him among its members -he belongs to no scientific, as well as to

Nor was the Revolutionable to draw him out of his scientific retirement. He belongs neither to the society of adventurers, who now govern France, nor to the scientific opposition which has arisen against the military Empire. He will hardly owe any favor to the present Government, since it rewards and pays only for the services which are of immediate use to it-but he will hardly return disfavor for the disfavor of the Government. He belongs, as few can say of themselves, to himself, and will blame no political power if it does not feel called upon to withdraw kim from himself.

Until the Revolution of 1789, and the catastrophes which, one after another, fell upon the Prench aristocracy, it may be said that the French were divided into two peoples—the Franks and the Gauls. Now, it would seem, we can better, and with more justice, say the French people consists of two classes, namely,

men and formula-men. The contrast between these two classes does not first date from the revolutionary victory of the Gauls over the Pranks. It is older. I date it from the time of Descartes and the devel-opment of exact science. Descartes was a n-a man of firm grasp-a man who, in his whole position and bearing, expressed the confidence of his inner nature—a man, who was pro-foundly convinced of the value of his philosophical discovery, but still had no inclination to de-mand that the world should immediately submit to his philosophical idea. He was actually a man, since he proudly and modestly opposed the world. He knew the worth of his idea, but he also knew that ideac, although they intallibly make themselves felt in the organization of the world, are not destined to take possession of the

world in a moment. The formula-men, the true Celts and genuine representatives of the Romanic peoples, are the antipodes of these men of exact investigation. The more obscure and abstract the formula, in which they have expressed their inner being, the more imperiously do they demand that the world shall bow before it. The literature of the eighteenth century with its philanthropic phraser—Rousseau with his will of the people— Mirabeau with his illusion, that the royal and the popular interests coincided—Robespierre with his antique virtue and love of country, were formula-men, and Robespierre even placed the guillotine in motion in order to slay the weetches who had not the same antique virtue with himself, nor were willing to sacrifice themselves for their country.

Among no people have formulas had such ournipotence as among the French. Napoleon's motto, "The Glory of the Great Nation," the Bourbon's Charte, Louis Phillippe's Juste Milieu, Lamartine's Fraternity, Louis Napoleon's Universal Suffrage-are all formulas, to which the French people have sacrificed and still sacrifice their whole vital energy.

It has often been a matter of surprise that

the French immediately after the revolutionary excitement should so easily submit to Absolutism. But any ground of surprise falls away when it is considered, that even in their revolutions they obey an absolute dominion, namely, the dominion of a formula. When they submit to the absolutism of an individual after a revolutionary convolsion, they do not change the system of government, but only the ruler.

August Cemte says, in one place of his " Positive Fhilosophy," that his school is limited to his
own person. He is right—he stands alone in the
midst of his people—in the midst of the formulamen—a fate which belongs not to him alone, but to all who criticise the prevailing formulas, and who are prevented by a far-reaching survey of history from throwing themselves into the arms of any prevailing party, and giving themselves up to its phrases.

August Comte is no critic-but of all Frenchmen, he has come into the closest contact with German criticism. In his principal work, "Posttive Philosophy," he sets forth the criticism which history has exercised and wishes to organize on human conceptions and creations-or sketches a picture of the organic condition, which in his riew is the result of historical criticism up to this time and of the organic endeavors which pervade this criticism, this dissolution, negation, and perpetual revolution.

His "Positive Philosophy," one of the most important philosophical works which the French have produced since the time of Descartes, I will make the subject of some of my next letters; partly on account of its peculiar intelligence, and because it deserves to be known in a wider circle; and partly for the sake of describing the present condition of European science and its position in regard to politics, by the con-trast and mutual points of contact, the difference and the coincidence of French and German

I venture on this attempt, also, because I be lieve that the modern intellectual anarchy has now reached that extreme degree, where solid and exact research will obtain appreciation and In my present letter, I will touch on some

points in Comte's biography.

Descended from a Catholic family in the South

of France about the close of the last century,-educated at the Polytechnic School,-he was attracted to St. Simon by his conviction that a radical social regeneration was necessary, founded on an equally radical intellectual revolution.

Count St. Simon had in fact conclusively shown that the present age is laboring under a com-plete contradiction. If he had limited this contradiction to the formula that while nations were essentially industrial, Governments were sail feudal, he would have expressed the general feeling of social discontent in pointed, and to a certain extent accurate language.

It was moreover, a great merit of St. Simon that he gave a new impulse and at the same time a safe direction to the study of history, when he followed, with precision and clearness, the downfall of the feudal aristocracy and the develop-

ment of industry.

A further merit of St. Simon was his criticism of Liberalism and its advocates. He showed the origin of the uninterrupted blows which have always fallen upon Liberalism and why its advo-

1832, that he obtained a modest situation as assistant teacher in the Polytechnic School, but here also he was deprived of all preferment, by theological and metaphysical hostility, and the clique-spirit of scholars. In the preface to the Sixth Volume of his "Positive Philosophy," in which he alludes to his personal relations, he speaks among other things of the ungenerous disposition which has been shown toward him w such scholars as have obtained a popular name, and even universal celebrity-he states that the irrational and oppressive tendency which has come to prevail in the Polytechnic School, is due principally to Arago, who has made himself the organ of passions and misunderstandings that are peculiar to the learned

From his leading principle, never to demand anything of the ruling authorities, except what is sanctioned by custom, Courte has never permitted himself to depart. Guizet was personally acquainted with him on his first appearance before the public in 1824-25, and in part recognized his importance. When Guizet came into power ten years afterward, Comte made to him the proposition to establish for himself in the Collège de France, a Chair for the "General History of the Positive Sciences." The Puri-tanic metaphysician, who had established so many useless or injurious Professorships for his partients and flatterers, took good care not to endow the man who had declared war on theolsgy and metaphysics with a public place which would have given him the opportunity of pro-mulgating his views from the Professor's Chair.

Between the last year of Charles X, and the year 1842, appeared the "Positive Philosophy" in six large volumes. But the learned classes of France as well as the liberal journals have ignored this work. Nowhere was it even men-

As I have said-I regard it as a good work to present a brief outline of the contents of this book, in order to increase the knowledge and appreciation of it; but my principal motive for undertaking the task is the occasion it gives me for comparing the French and German criticism and their general historical view.

FRANCE.

Funeral Management in Paris.

The Journal des Débats publishes a long arto bury the dead, and to that function were somewhat singularly joined the privilege of crying wines for sale it tavers, vegetables and most for sale in the markets, and custom to receive five or six bodies at a time in one hears, and to place the indigent in open coffins and to toss them naked into a common grave. The undertakers not b ander control, often used to leave the holies at the d of public houses while they got drunk. Just before revolution some hospitals in certain places obtained providege of burying the dead; but after the revolt privilege of burying the dead; but after the revolution it was transferred from them to the churches, as a means of contributing toward the revenues of the clergy. At the same time three vast cemeteries were created at the north, the south, and the east of the city; the conveyance of the dead on men's shoulders, with the exception of the bodies of children, was interdicted; hearses drawn by two horses, proceeding at a foot pace, and accompaned by an officer called an ordennateur, and three bearers were ordered, to replace the common open coffins; and finally, it was decided that a coffin call a should be provided for every nerson deline in indiscence. A M. finally, it was decided that a coffin end a shroud should be provided for every person dying in indigence. A M. Bobbe contracted to execute all funerals, reserving a fax from the rich, and burying the poor gratuitously. But it was soon found that the former was usufficient to cover the expenses of the latter. The contractor was, therefore, tathorized to treat with wealthy families for burying their dead with a certain pomp, and he purchase isoaterie for the purpose. The produce which he realized by these means was sufficient to cover the expenses to which he was subjected, and to yield a profit. By a decree of the 11th Vendeuniaire, an XII, the exclusive right of effect self funerals, and supplying all the stateries for them, was reserved to him, subjected to the payment of a certain sum to churches and consistories, to be settled by agreement.

A subsequent decree established a general tariff for the conveyance of the dead and the supply of different autiles; the families of the deceased being at liberty to electe each articles as they pleased. In the first year of the privilege, thus regulated, the contractor received 4.0,000 r., out of which he had to pay 3.0,018 r. for materiel and employe. 24,000 f. for the gratuitous interment of the indigent, and 47,604 fr. or 10 fr. 60 c. per cent, to the churches. A decree of the listh May, 1806, for the convenience of families, divided the tariff into six classes, according to the greater or less pomp of the funerals; and another decree of 1811 made some modifications in the distribution of the money among the churches, so as to recure to those stanted in poor quarters a foir renumeration. In 1812, when M. Labelle became contractor, the payment to the churches was fixed at 50 per cent, on the gross amount received; but, as a compensation for that and other charges, the municipality agreed to pay him 8fr, for each interment. In 1821 M. Terson Saint Hillaire took the contract on condition of giving up 72fr, 50c, per cent, but he failed. Mesers, Haral and Stricker took a lease for 11 years, and they paid annually to the churches not less than 485, 350 fr, 86c. In 1832 the lease was taken by M. Fabas, who gave it up to to M. Baudein.

The payment to the churches was fixed at 70f, 25c, per A subsequent decree established a general tariff for

to M. Baudein.

The payment to the churches was fixed at 70f, 25c, per cent, the sum paid by the municipality was reclined.

of Liberalism and its advocates. He showed the origin of the uninterrupted blows which have always fallen upon Liberalism and why its advocates have been obliged to succumb to military power. He showed that the advocates of Liberalism represented no actually new interest against the aristocracy, but assumed the same arbitrary position towards the people as the feudal lords of the middle ages,—that they wished to exploit the people, as did the feudal lords—that they had the same conception of the world as the clergy and aristocracy, and hence after a short victory would again be put down by the genuine and consistent representatives of that conception.

St. Simen finally showed that the ecclesiastical organization had received its death-blow, that the spiritual power of the Church had become subject to the secular power.

How far the adhesion of Comte to St. Simon mas the result of his own development cannot now be decided—enough that the theory of the Count was adapted to his needs, and in his works of the years 1820-26 he showed that he possessed sufficient resources of his own to support this theory by proofs and to unfold it more completely.

At the age of two-and-twenty, in 1820, he contributed an article to the Organizateur, which investigated the progress of modern society since the eleventh century, describing, in the first section, the constant decline of the old political system, while the second was devoted to

the gradual development of the elements of the new system.

In the year 1922, appeared his "System of Poetive Politics" under the original and special title, "Outlines of the Scientific Labous Necestary to the Organization of Society"—in the year 1924, these "Outlines of the Scientific Labous Necestary to the Organization of Society"—in the year 1924, these "Outlines of the republished under the former general title.

In this work, he has aketched the leading features of his historical system, according to which the theological and metaphysical age—of which the last is only a modification of the first—is succeeded by the positive age—the age of actual knowledge of general laws. In 1926 he published a treatise in the Producteur, showing that the Christian separation of the sprittual and that the conscience and mortality from the ancient predominance of politics, and further aboving that after the dissolution of the ecclesiastical world this separation must be renewed in another form.

After an intinacy of six years, he broke with St. Simon I by the producter of the sprittual and the establishment of a new regime was possible the establishment of a theoretical Revolution of the present state of things—and it is certain that he was attended from St. Simon by the vague religious sentimentality of the latter.

Without property, he saw in early youth, that with his relation to existing affairs, both to the Liberal cotteries, and to the Government, both to the longinns and metaphysicians, he could not to the longinns and metaphysicians, he could not to the latter the description of al tax fixed at 40f, for the first two classes of funerals is fixed at 30f, for the third and fourth, at 20f, for the fifth, and 15f, for the sixth, at 10f, for the seventh ant eighth, and 6f, for the last, without any distinction between children and adults. This excellent amelioration reduces, as we have seen, the funeral of the poor man to 18, 75%, while, according to the old tarifs, it amounted to nearly 40f. In this figure, the cost of the colins of the last class is made at 1f, less than previously. That is a reduction which will be fully appreciated by the indigent. The changes made will be very advantageous to the politic. The City of Paris alone, and the clergy, will suffer from the new state of things, their revenues will undergo, no the new state of things; their revenues will undergo, no doubt, a rocable diminution; but the clergy and the munie pal administration have in advance consented to these losses from regard for the public interest."

GERMANY.

The Ragged House.

The Rauhe Hans (Rough or Ragged House stablehment at Horn, near Hamburgh) differs in several oints from most of the institutions devoted clsewhere to a receivery of vicious youth. The system now in the lare, the result of some twenty years' progressive

here, the result of some twenty years' progressive receib, is a remarkable specimen of organization, which must be studied in detail in order to be justly appreciated. Some of the principal features, however, will appear in a rice sketch of its rice and progress.

In 1822 there were in Hamburgh a few young men of leader means, associated for thappurpose of relieving the sents and bettering the condition of the lowest poor. They found an appalling body of distress; but soon discovered that it was of a kind intractable even by results a leavent the form, meaning high the worst inserty.

its further support was derived from voluntary contributions, and so it has continued to exist and grow to its present dimensions—on casual provision. The institution is not self-supporting. The farm supplies some part of the snatensace of the household, and all the clothing is made by the pupils, but independently of the cost of centium lextensions, it is plain that there is an armul deficit in the ordinary ways and means, which extern I charity is expected to make good. The armount of this is not stated, there being no balance-sheets included in Herr Wedderkop's report.

The plan, from the first successful, was found to yield ever better results as experience and zeal suggested new improvements, and practice perfected the system. The attention of the benevolent was turned toward it, and supplied the means of its extension. This took place by successive additions of separate tenements, each of moderate size, so that the immates of each might still be comprised within the "family" limit—that being one cardinal principle of the establishment. The number of these groups increasing, house after house was errected.

cardinal principle of the establishment. The number of three groups increasing, house after house was erected, and, before long, the new buildings could be raised by the hands of the boys themselves, under a low head-workmen. At present, the whole home tead is covered with such habitations; girls having, in process of time, been admitted, reparate dwellings for these had to be provided; various schools, workshops, a wash-house, handry and kitchens, together with a small building for divine service, have been creefed; and at last a commodivine service, have been crected; and at last a community of the central or "mother house"—in which the principal, as w married, with a family of his own, resides—the control of the con per in w instruction will a beingy of his own, resides—the ruling spirit of a busy and prosperous institution, num-bering more than 200 subjects. This institution is now known over Europe; and besides its direct benefits in returning to society, as useful citizens, numbers who had been taken in os enteness of the lowest kind, it has become a patiern for others in Germany, and, we believe, also in the United States; and has also become a central point for many other plans of benevolence tending to so-cial reform.

It is stoll, as a trist, a private cutal lishment—authorized by the state, but in many colors.

It is still, as at first, a private establishment—authorized by the state, but in now-se bound to it. Nor is it formally a religious institution, although the basis of all its operations is Christian conversion. The innuite, so many as can, attend put be worship in the adjacent parish church—all the develoral exercises within the instante itself are intended to bear the character of "family worship." Mere uniformity, whether in dress or in discipline, is carefully avoided, of course without prejudice to order. The declared object is, to zweken a sense of individual responsibility and consciousness of freedom: to raise the decraded and neglected by the influence of the household charities, and to correct a victous bias by domestic vigilance and by cheerful labor—the latter relieved by due recreation. While the old moskish precept.—Labora of conscious controls a confered the section meaning of the rule is entirely avoided. Everything is done to make the house a place of joy and not of penance.

The system, by limiting the accumulation of numbers.

trely aveided. Everything is done to make the house a place of jey and not of penance.

The system, by limiting the accumulation of numbers in any one group, obviously calls for an amount of co-habitation and oversight which the principal alone could no longer exercise after a second house had been added to the first. The necessary supplement was found in a special class of immates, whom it is now time to menion. These are the "brethern" of the house,—adults or youth of good character, who enter the house from picus motives, or with the design of training thomselves for the practice of similar duties elsewhere. To each separate dwelling, or "iamity," a given number of these brethren is assigned:—each of them taking in turn the duty of residence as heads of "the house," and assisting, when of that duty in the general business of the institution or fours, and in its external affairs. The resident lives with the boys, and stands towards them is less paresits; their morals, comfort, and instruction within doors are under his charge. The groups, however, are not thus insulated in the duily work. From each house the bays proceed, as from a house, to their reveral occupations, determined by the age, capacity, or choice of each—one to the farm, another to the workshep, nother to the printing office. For now, among other developements of the Ragged House, it has its own press, serving the double purpose of supplying the demand for its reports and other special publications, and of farmshing instruction it verious handlerafts useful as callings for the pupils when they return to the world. Thus, besides shoemaking, talloring, carpentry, &c., beakbinding, type-founding, and composing are lusily placed in the first named department, as well as in was hing and cocking, the female subjects find ample employment. School hours are not neglected in this arrangement, a simple religious education being imarrangement, a simple religious education being imparted to all whom the Ragged House receives, and, in some caser, a more learned instruction where the pupil does not belong to the lowest class.

This lest observation brings in another specialty of the Ragged House. The principal, maintaining throughout the liberty on which this whole method is based, does not confine admission to any single class. His doors, when sale to receive new comers, are opened by preference to the most vicious and unpromising that he can find, in whatever rank; and aithough the lowest, of course, furnishes the most of these, it is by no means the only source. There are said cases of obstinate wickedness—not falling within danger of the law—among the better classes; and of such not a few find their way to the Ragged House. For these, where parents or guardians have sufficient means, a payment is required in ad of the general fund. The finance of the institution is managed externally by committees of the subscribers; the internal distribution and control remaining with the President, assisted by a single colleague.

From this hasty sketch it will be seen how far the Ragged House institution differs not only from the common houses of refuge, but also from such establishments as Metray—which latter merely takes criminal subjects from state prisons—and these, too, chosen from the best dispossed—whereas Wichern invites, as we have said, the worst that he can find in whatever class, and keeps his institute entirely independent of the state or the police—a home, and not a prison or house of correction under any disquise whatever. Professing as his single aim the charity taught by the Gaspel—he asserts entire "Christian freedom," distinct from secular or official fies, as the very life of his labors and throughout his whole scheme, as well in its external relations as in its nward organization, this is kept in view as the prime element.

His success, on the whole, appears to have been great.

nward organization, this is kept in view as the prime element.

His success, on the whole, appears to have been great. As to 117 who had left the house up to 1846, either whole by educated in different trades and refogued, or sufficiently improved to be returned to their relations, the report gives the following table of their conduct afterward. Good, 73: middling, 18: bad, 13: imprisoned or examined by the Police, 5: career unknown, the parties having left Hamburgh, 7: total, 117. This surely exhibits a satisfactory per centage, when it is considered from what class the subjects have been purposely chosen.

posely chosen.

It may be seen, however, with regard to the peculiar

dom needed. The novice finds himself in another world; he is made to feel that his past will not be remembered against himseven the ranaway, when caught and brought back, is received as if for the first time. Parents and relations, after due probation of the novice, are allowed free screets to any immate; but so as not to derange his appointed task, or to interfere with his discipline. There is no restriction on the overseers as to their converse with the pupils, but in one important circumstance—the principal knows what their history has been before entering.

Under such general conditions, the good spirit of the place—its order, active work and cheeral play—kind centred from above end the influence of humanized contacts on every side—are found to change for the better in a short time all but the most obsurate, shall award bestial natures. The stupid and self-conceited types of

bestial natures. The stupid and self-conceited types of senaual depravity appear to be the most unmanageable. It is a striking circumstance that throughout the whole of the report there is no express mention of any kind of punishment as a part of the Ragged Home regimen. From an incidental notice in one place it would appear it at "family discipline" does not exclude personal chasticement in certain extreme cases; but it seems that for other of ercoin is no rarely used, that it need not be specially numbered among the methods of treatment. Constant virilance on the part of the "Brother" on duty, and a centimal appear, both directly and indirectly, to the better impulses of the pund, formind by the example of the well-cenducted immates—bigether with the constant use of religious exhortation—appear to be the standard means of preserving discipline and repressing crime; and it is averted that they are on the whole found to be amply sufficient. The application of such means to such objects, it is obvious will be a task requiring the utmost discretion, patience, and experience—but these, it is pleasing to find munic taking a high place. Principal Wachern is an excellent musician, and good part-singing is heard through all the eshablishment—in devotion, as a school exercise, and as a favorite voluntary enjoyment in play hours. We read, that in some of the most heard of hearing the others sing; and that with all it is found one of the most helpful and humanizing of the various ancillary remedies, as well as an unfailing source of che exchanges and delight. This truly welcome testimony to the virtue of the most engaging of the fine arts might almost justify a more betteral regains of the edd Orphic

meet reprobate and sturid boy, it is observed, le in time to understand where resistance is value; and, this once understood, is not loss; in an wering to kindness which he rejected at first. A girl of the worst kind, on the contrary, is tenacious in rebellion; and where its cutward expression is restrained, is apt to assume a kind of fawning perversity, still more difficult to deal with.

Arrival of the United States.

The steamship United States, William C. Berry Commander, from Aspinwall via Kingston, Ja., with passengers and treasure, arrived on Wednesday

The United States left Aspinwall Nov. 8, at 6 P. M., and arrived at Kingston at 6 P. M. on the 10th, in 48 hours. Left Kingston on the 11th, at 4 P. M. for New-York, and arrived in 5 days and 20 hours,

The steamship Cortes, of the New-York and San Francisco Steamship line, which left San Francisco Oct. 20 and arrived at Panama. Nov. 3, in 14 days, was to leave Panacea for San Francisco on the 6th, with the passengers by the United States. Her passengers for New-York came by the United States.

Left at Aspinwall ship Camelius, discharg The United States brings no later dates

The following is the United States's Specie

A. Forbes. \$13,511
Dale, Austin & Co. 13,940
A. A. Low & Bro. 43,300
M.not & Hosper. 32,900
Allen & Paxsen 6,500
Davis, Brooks & Co. 10,000
\$120,151

The following persons came passengers in the United States:

United States:
C. Sonde, M. E. Berdley, J. E. Maywell, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. C. S. Bairy, Mr. Miles, L. Byl, J. K. Larley, Mr. Gobe, F. Bar, Mr. Pellatin, F. Frink, J. Hayston, Mr. Pallatin, F. Frink, J. Hayston, Mr. B. B. Barsenary, H. Cohen, H. Levy, A. Ghindelon, W. H. Lu, S. H. Cohern, A. C. Felder, Onas Ung, W. A. Wilkams, W. Jelmen, M. Meine, M. Fignet, J. Q. A. Tellon, J. Call, R. servent, Mens. Gayper and lady, G. W. Stilwesl, auxilead, Mr. Caro, Mr. Felmer, Mr. Kennan, Mr. Fertralin, J. Cohen, J. W. B. G. State, L. Leve, E. T. Henten, John Park, S. R. Baleb, D. A. Miller, W. Stilwesl, C. Leve, E. T. Henten, John Park, S. R. Baleb, D. A. Miller, W. Steller, D. Fettarew, Joseph Blank, E. H. Laffgen, Over Cherry, V. Calls, E. B. Treat, N. Cohen, J. W. Stern, J. Kljatrick, John arrak, C. Hewsland, Feter Mann, G. Sens, D. Cchen, W. Mir, Mrs. Transluli, Mrs. Lavellu, A. R. Osborne, H. Swanson, A. W. Mey, H. F. Williams, Cap. S. Studley, and 92 in the Stoerage.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior from Mobile and Havana-The Crescent City Affair-Collision between the Black Warrior and the Schooner Emma.

The steamer Black Warrior, R. W. Shufeldt, U.S. N., commander, from Mobile and Havana, arrived here at an early hour on Wednesday morning. She left Mobile at meredian of 9th inst., and arrived at Havana on the 11th at 4 P.M. Seiled for New-York at noon on the 19th inst., with 35 passengers and a large freight of cotton, tobacco and cigars.

We learn from Havana that the Crescent City difficulty had been revived at the instance of some of the old Spenisrds, who represented to the Captain General that his retrogression in the matter would have the appearance of cowardice, and finally persuaded him to insist that his undertanding with Judge Conkling only had reference to one voyage. When the Black Warrior left Havana a Spanish man of war steamer was cruising off the Moro to prevent the Crescent City from entering, with orders it is said to stop her at all hazards. But we have good authority for believing that the Captain-General already regrets a renewal of

trouble, and if the Crescent City persists she will be allowed to enter.

In regard to other American vessels, there have been no difficulties-on the contrary, every attention has been shown them.

The American steamer Ometype, belonging to the Nicaragua Company, put into Havana for coal and water without a bill of health, contrary to the Quarantine regulations of the port. She was, however, given every facility, and having obtained her supplies, sailed on the morning of the 12th instant for San Juan.

The British steam-frigate Highflyer, and two sloops of war, with three French men of war, were in the harbor of Havana, but not an American ship of

Havana was healthy, but business dull. On Tuesday evening, 16th, about 84 o'clock,

Barnegat Light bearing west north-west, standing to of a pilot, made the schooner Sarah Emma, of St. Georges, bound from New-York to Philadelphia, on the port how, standing to the south-east. The Black War rior immediately put her belm hard a'port, stopped the engine, and backed it strong; the schooner stood directly across the steamer's bow and came in collision, carrying away her bowsprit and doing other damage. The schooner was cut down nearly to the water's edge. The steamer was rounded to, and her boats sent slongside, when the Captain of the schooner having determined to abandon her, the crew were brought off, and the schooner left at anchor in about nine fath-

(By Telegraph.)
The Washington Republic, and the Crescent

Washington Republic, and the Crescent City Affair.

Washington, Wedresday, Nov. 17, 1852.

The Republic of this morning has a long defense of the Administration relative to the Crescent City difficulty. It denounces the course of George Law as a Falusatering device to fan the flame of public excitements, and, if possible, involve the two countries in the horses.

Havana, as a discreditable attempt to bully the Captain General into a surrender of a position rightfully held. It concludes by asserting that while the Administration, to uphold the rights of commerce, and vindicate all the proper privileges of its citizens, it is neither property and the proper privileges of its citizens, it is neither property by Cabe, with regard to the exclusion of Purser Smith. The Administration will maintain to the full-set extent the right of American vessels to trade with Havana, and will guard, unflinchingly, the personal rights of American citizens visiting Cabe, who do not comprenie themselves by an infraction of local laws. Further than this it cannot, will not, go, it will not enter into a war to gratify the caprices of an individual or a company, to subserve the purposes of desperate adenter into a war to gratily the captrices of an individual or a company, to subserve the purposes of desperate ad-venturers or to punish Spein for an act in which she is sustained by the common law of nations. It stands where it stood fifteen months ago, uninfluenced by clamor at home, unawed by threats abroasi, it will ad-here to the principles of honor and honesty, and will carry them out at see, or on land, without reference to

The Republic, however, states that the refusal of the Captein General to allow the landing of the mails and passengers was an act that mimits of no justification, was oftenive to the Government of this country, and calculated to excite a retaliatory temper on the part of the American people.

Purser Smith and the Cuban Authorities. The following is a copy of a statement sworu

The following is a copy of a statement sworn to by Purser Smith, and one which ought to be satisfactory to the Cuban authorities:

United States of Asserica, Southern District of New-York, s. s.—1, William Smith, Purser of the Unite States Mail Steam-hip Croscent City, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the allegation contained in a certain order of manifesto, signed "M. Galliano," an officer of the Government of the Island of Cuba, and dated at Havana, the 4th day of Sammer, 1852, and repeated in the efficial paper at Havana, that I had "published the most grees calumnies arinet the Government of said island," and the further allegations which I understand have been made unofficially to the Government of the United States, that I had held communication with disaffected persons in the port of Havana, in the island of Cuba, and had been the hearer of letters or mossages to and from such persons, are all utterly without foundation. I have never written or published anything against the Gaand tod been the bearer of letters or messages to and from such persons, are all utterly without foundation. I have never written or published anything against the Government of the said beland of Cuba, nor have I ever carried letters or messages to and from disaffected persons in said island, or held any communication with such persons, or in any manner interfered with the affairs of the said island, or the proceedings of its authorities. I have confined myself strictly to the discharge of the duties of Purser of the ship, and have demeaned myself accordingly. Furthermore, it has been the express or manned of Capt. Porter, and of the Mail Steamship Company, that no officer or person employed on the ship should be allowed to carry letters outside of the mail, other than those belonging to the ship's business and when letters have been sent on the steamer, after the mails have been closed and received on board, they have been placed in charge of the Purser, and in all cases delivered to the Postmaster at Havana. I also further depose and say, that I have never been in any manner connected with any association or expedition for hostile purposes in relation to the Island of Cuba, or for annoying, resisting, or interfering with its authority.

Sworn to this 21st day of October, 1852, before my, Jersa Bismas, U. S. Com'r for the Dist. of New York.

WEST INDIES.

We have later advices from the West Indies. our files of Kingsten papers being to the 11th of November, and from Falmouth and other places to correspond A Haytien brig-of-war is at present lying in

Kingston harbor. There appears to be some difference of epinion with respect to the conduct of the Governor, who had invited to breakingt and cordially entertained some of her officers. The Legislature is in session at Kingston,

having opened on the 9th inst., but we do not find anything of interest in its proceedings.

A letter had been received from a delegation A letter had been received from a delegation from the colony, now in London, on the subject of the Immigration Loen Act, to the effect that the Govern-ment has given accurance that the Act will be approved. Owing to some slight illegality, however, a special Act of Parliament is necessary, and some delay must result. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of the Government to afford the colony the substantial benefit of the Act, however, in advance of its legalization by Parliament.

The Standard concludes an editorial article

The Standard concludes an editorial article about our relations with Cuba as follows:

To suppose that, under these circumstances, a strong effect will not be made—and almost with a certainty of success—to place Cuba in as favorable a position as possible for the effecting of the ultimate views of the people of the United States, would be to ignore an inevitable conclusion from indisputable premises.

The Previdential Election is approaching, and Mr. Socretary Webster, who has taely enough given evidence that he is prepared to purchase popularity at a very high rate, could scarcely omit to take advantage of the present state of affairs for Cuba without utterly ruining his prespects.

ining his prospects.

What the result may be, it is difficult to conjecture.

What the result may be, it is difficult to conjecture. There is a strong fleet assembling at Port Royal, and England has more than one reason for not being quite inciderent to the fate of the finest possession of even the most faithless of her allies.

Other nations would deprecate anything like active heatlities being generated out of such occurrences; and the result may be simply, that after a good deal of blustering till the Presidential Election shall have passed, matters would for a time be again allowed to go on without serious interruption.

The result may be again the emancipation of the slaves of Cubs; and this step would undoubtedly for a

los feeth may be again its step would undoubtedly for a long time, if not for ever, quench all desire on the part of the Union for the annexation of Cuba, or any other

West Indian colony.

Will the present Government avail themselves of the opportunity of forcing that step on the Spanish Government?

MEXICO.

From The New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 8.
The United States Revenue-cutter Duane, Licut Comig Breshwood, arrived last evening, in four days from Vera Cruz.

Our files from Vera Cruz are of the 37th, and from the City of Mexico to the 28th ult.

The United States steam-frigate Powhattan,

bearing the bread pennant of Com. Newton, and having Judge Conkling, the United States Minister to Mexico, on board, errived at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. from Ha-vans, and sailed on the 2d for Pensacela. The United States steamer Fulton also ar-

ed at Vera Cruz on the 1st, and was in port when the The bark Brazillero was to sail for New-

ork two days after the Duane left. By the Duane we have received files from Cruz to the 30th uit.

Vern Cruz to the 30th sit.

The revolutionary movements still continued in the State of Vern Cruz, although it was denied that Rebolledo had seconded the plan of the insurgents at Jaisece. A body of troops had left Jalapa for Cordova and Orizaba, commanded by Gen, Marin. It was understood between him and the authorities of the State of Vera Cruz, that he should proceed against the insurgents without declaring any of the tewns in a state of riege, or in any way usurping the functions of the State efficiers. A jealousy appears to exist between the latter and the Supreme Government.

The Minister of War had informed the Chamber of Deputies that he did not deem it consistent with

Yanez had taken the customary oats as Governor of Jalisco, and immediately issued a decree for a forced It was rumored in Mexico that the Michoacan

ciples proclaimed in Jalisco, and the revolutionists at Guadalajara had also followed suit. Gen. Jose Maria

It was rumored in Mexico that the Michocan insurgents have entered Morelin, and that the government troops had pronounced in their favor. The Salo says that fifty men, with some pieces of artillery, had left Mexico for Morelis, which gives some color to the rumor. Eshamonde, one of the leaders of the revolutionists in Michocan, had issued a proclamation, holding out is ducements to the officers and soldiers of the government to come over to him, and threatening all who opposed him. A resolution had been introduced in the

Chamber of Deputies, calling upon the Minister of For-eign Relations for information as to the nonfulfillment of the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalea. cign Relations for information as to the nonfulfillment of the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and inquiring if it was true that negotiations had been entered into fer the purpose of relieving the United States from the obligations imposed on them by that ar-ticle. The eleventh article of the treaty is the one by which the United States binds itself to protect the Mex-can frontier from the incursions of the American Indian.

The Trait d'Union says that a plot to assas sinate the President of the Republic had been discor-

Don Mariano Yanez had been named Minis

ter of Relations. The Siglo thinks this event indicates a radical change in the policy of the Administration.

The Legislature of Puebla had preferred an The Legislature of Fuebia and preferred an accusation against Selior Aguirre, one of the Cabinet, for the decree permitting the exportation of the two militons and a half of specie, belonging to the English evaluators of the Republic, without the payment of the capitors of the Republic, without the payment of the capitors of the Republic, without the payment of War, for not having compiled with the resolutions of that body against the commanding General.

The paper called Asmodeus, in the City of Mexico, had been suppressed, and, an individual payment.

Mexico, had been suppressed, and an individual named Caseres had been arrested for having some copies in his

The Collector of Customs at El Paso and the political chief had taken up arms against the military commandant of that city, in consequence of the francialent introduction of some foreign goods.

We gave this morning a rapid summary of the

We gave this morning a rapid summary of the news, but the lateness of the hour at which we received our files precluded our giving a proper detailed review of them. The news is more important in a general point of view then has been brought by any single arrivel since the conclusion of the war. We give below extracts from the papers of the city of Mexico.

The Siglo Diez y Nueve, of the 23d, says: "After three days of continual supplication, Don Mariano Yanez has accepted the portfolio of foreign relations, under condition that he shall have authority to direct, in all things, the policy of the country, even to the giving a new organization to the country, even to the giving a new organization to the contribute to the constitution, when they remember that he left the cabinet because he would not countenance the errors which we new lament. We know that all the responsibility of the Government is on him exclusively, and this only can explain his entrance in the cabinet.

The Monitor, (the Government organ) neither approves nor desapproves the nomination of the row Muster. The Orden looks acknowled and the

The Mounter, (the Government organ,) neither approve nor disapproves the nomination of the new Minister. The Orden looks askinge at it, and the Siglo, in reply to some observations, says. "The advent of Sener Yenez will be useful if he really changes the policy of the Executive. If this is not possible, we are condent he will abandon the post, and the situation of the Government will then become most complicated."

In regard to the Tehuantepee business, noth-

In regard to the Tehuantepec business, nothing definite has transpired. No other of the propositions presented had been published, and the commission had ceased to intervene in the matter, the whole offsir is making in the hands of Sefier Ramirez, who was praparing all the decuments for publication. The Government will decide the business without other assistance.

The Senate has rejected the proposed amage, the secret session of the Chamber of Deputies a motion was made, in consequence of a note from uties a motion was made, in consequence of a note from the Minister of the Treasury, to negetiate a loan of \$3,000,000, exchading therefrom all paper, the rate of in-terest not to exceed 1 per cent, a month, the precede of the loan to be used for the red-tablishment of order. All direct contributions of the States of the Federation to be increased one but.

The Chamber was to have decided on the

26th relative to the impeachment of Senor Agairs, but the decision has not been published. The Universal says: We are assured that the order for the arrest of Gen. Uraga has been reissued, and that he be brought to the Capital.

The execution of this important order had

The execution of this important order had been confided to Schor Munoz Ledo, which The Unicoal says is also impolitic, as no one knows better than Governor Munoz the great services which this honer patriot has yielded to the State and to the true cause of order. The Uniceast hopes that instead of complying with the order, Schor Munoz will manifest to them that ne good can result from such imprudent persecutions. In regard to this aftair The Sig to of the 28th says: Schor Munoz Ledo, on learning the late variations in the plane of Guadalajars, sent a hody of the say survived they found he had left the town.

The revolution of Guadalajara seems to be The revolution of Guadalajara seems to be

gathering strength, and presents a core formidable as pect. A change of its plan has been made. All the public authorities who have forfeited the confidence of the lie authorities who have forfeited the confidence of the people are disarmed. An extraordinory Congress composed of two Deputies from each State, is convoked, which shall proceed to the election of a President ad interim, and a reformation of the Constitution. Gen. Santa Anna is called upon to return to the Republic, and Gen. Uraga is invited to place himself at the head of the movement. The Siglo Diety Nueve of the 28th says: Yesterday the Government received an express from Zapothaneje. We are told that there was some dissension among the insurgents; that Gen. Uraga has not secepted the invitation to join the movement, and that the commandant of the battalion of Gannajanta having wished to prenounce, be had been removed.

The commandant of Julisco, Gen. Vasquez, advised the Supreme Government that a flag of true

ised the Supreme Government that a flag of tr

Letters of the 25th, from Gen, Vasquez, ancunce that he considered it very difficult to de

The Legislature of Guanajuata had met to Consider what steps should be taken in regard to the fevolution.

CANADA.

Free Land-Ocean Steamers, &c. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. TOROXTO, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1822.

Before its adjournment, Parliament virtually settled the question of free grants of land in the distant territories of the Crown. On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, an address was voted to the Governor-General to cause a survey to be made of the tract, (24,000,000 acres.) bounded by the French River, Lake Nipissing, the Ottawa River, and Lakes Huron and Lincoe and the Georgian Bay, with a view to encourage emigration, by making a free gift of every alternate section of 160 acres—the recipient to be an actual acttler, the head of a femily, who was previously the owner of no land. The Government offered no opposition, but on the contrary, stated that they contemplated a measure of the same

The estimated expenditure for the present The estimated expenditure for the present year is £774,234, and the estimated revenue £1,008,539, Halifax currency. The following are some of the heeds of expenditure: Sinking Fund, £75,000: Interest on the Fublic Debt, £225,000; Civil List, £73,884; Light Housez, £5,500: Allowances to Agricultural Societies, £10,000; Contingent Expenses of the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada, £13,000: Grant to Common Schools, £50,000; Indemnity to Members of Partiancest for Present Session, £10,000; Coot of Taking the Cessus, £20,000. The heads of estimated revenue art: Balance at Credit of Cansolidated Fund, £150,000; Net Customs, £760,000; Excise, £20,000; Territorial, £20,000; Back Impaste, £17,508; Fees on Commissions. 000; Back Impests, £17,008; Fees on Commission, Fines and Forteitures, £1,520; Casual Revenue, £5, 000; Receipts from Public Works, £70,000; Law Fee Fund, £4,500.

Letters from the Red River Settlement communicated to a Canadian journal, contain account of the murder of Rev. Mr. Terry by the Sioux indiana, He was scalped not half a mile from the Settlement. Mr. Terry was a native of Ohio, and before his removal to Red River Settlement lived at St. Paul, Munesota. This murder is described as the result of a state of warfare that has for some time existed between the Sioux and the Half-Breeds.

The first of the Canadian line of ocean steamers will arrive at Quebec about the month of May next.

This vessel is named the Cleopatrs, and has recently made a trip to Australia, and is remarked upon as lawing passed very rapidly from the Cape of Good Hope to the West Indies.

The cholera does not spread. It has not entirely absted in the Lunatic Asylum; but the cases and deaths there are very few in number. In Hamilton the Board of Health has caused an inspection of the city to be made, and the result discloses a very disgusting state

The weather was very severe on Lake On-The weather was very severe on Lake tario on Thursday night. Four vessels were driven ashore at the island here. No lives lost. Some of the vessels received more or less injury. Other disasters, a other points of the Lake, are reported, but sew reliable particulars have been received.

By an act of 1851, the right of presenting interpretation in the received of the research of the right of presenting interpretation in the received.

combents to the rectories, was surrendered by the Crown, and vested in the Church Society, which body has just revolved to place it in the Bishop, during his life, without binding themselves to give it to his successor. The Commonwealth is cross and ill-na-

tured. It should bear its bad luck with a more becoming grace. What if one of the editors loves his sest in the Senete, and another falls to be appointed Assistant Clerk of that body, and some of its correspondents and writers fall of an election to Congress? It should not lose to temper—it is unconstitutional. [Boston Aflas.] her of Deputies that he did not deem it consistent with the public good to give the information it required about the pronuncionento of Maralian. Captain Pedro Valdes, the leader of the insurgents at that port, has written a letter in which he says he entirely agrees with the prin-